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The News



In Search of Solutions to Growing Heaps of Garbage

By Philip Shabecoff
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — As Americans discard ever-swelling masses of paper, plastic, glass and other leavings of a throwaway society, the practice of dumping garbage in landfills is on its way to becoming as obsolete as throwing it out the window for the pigs to eat.

The New York garbage scow that cannot find a home for its cargo has become a symbol of the problem of dealing with a volume of solid waste that is one indicator of affluence in which the United States continues to lead the world.

Some government officials, waste industry executives, environmentalists and others contend that the United States is facing a "solid waste crisis." Others disagree but acknowledge that the situation is serious in some parts of the country, especially large urban areas.

Officials are focusing on a number of potential solutions, including big garbage incinerators that also generate steam for electricity, and recycling programs.

A recent survey by the federal Environmental Protection Agency found that half of all U.S. municipalities will run out of landfill

space within 10 years and that a third of all municipalities will run out within five.

The experts say there is no room to dig landfills in many areas. Where sites are available, apprehension about the contamination of underground water supplies has been a deterrent. Other hazards posed by landfills include the generation of methane and other gases.

Local opposition, or what some call the "not in my back yard syndrome," also effectively blocks construction.

Environmentalists and some municipal waste managers are considering regional landfills that have impermeable liners to prevent the pollution of water, as well as monitoring for air and water pollution. Such landfills are used to dispose of

toxic waste but have been rarely used for garbage.

Each of the alternatives has economic or environmental problems, according to some of the experts.

Incinerators are gaining popularity. They can reduce the volume of trash by up to 90 percent, and the energy produced, which is sold to public utilities, can substantially reduce operating cost.

Big incinerators can burn 3,000 tons or more of garbage a day. But they cost as much as \$250 million to build, their construction can take five to ten years and they are often expensive to operate.

There are 100 such incinerators in use or near completion around the United States, consuming about 50,000 tons of solid waste a day, the EPA says. By 1990, the agency calculates, about 400 will be

operating, burning 250,000 tons a day out of a total projected output of about 386,000 tons.

Some environmentalists, including Barry Commoner, director of the Center for the Biology of Natural Systems in New York, contend that the incinerators produce pollution and toxic ash that make this cure for the garbage problem far worse than the disease.

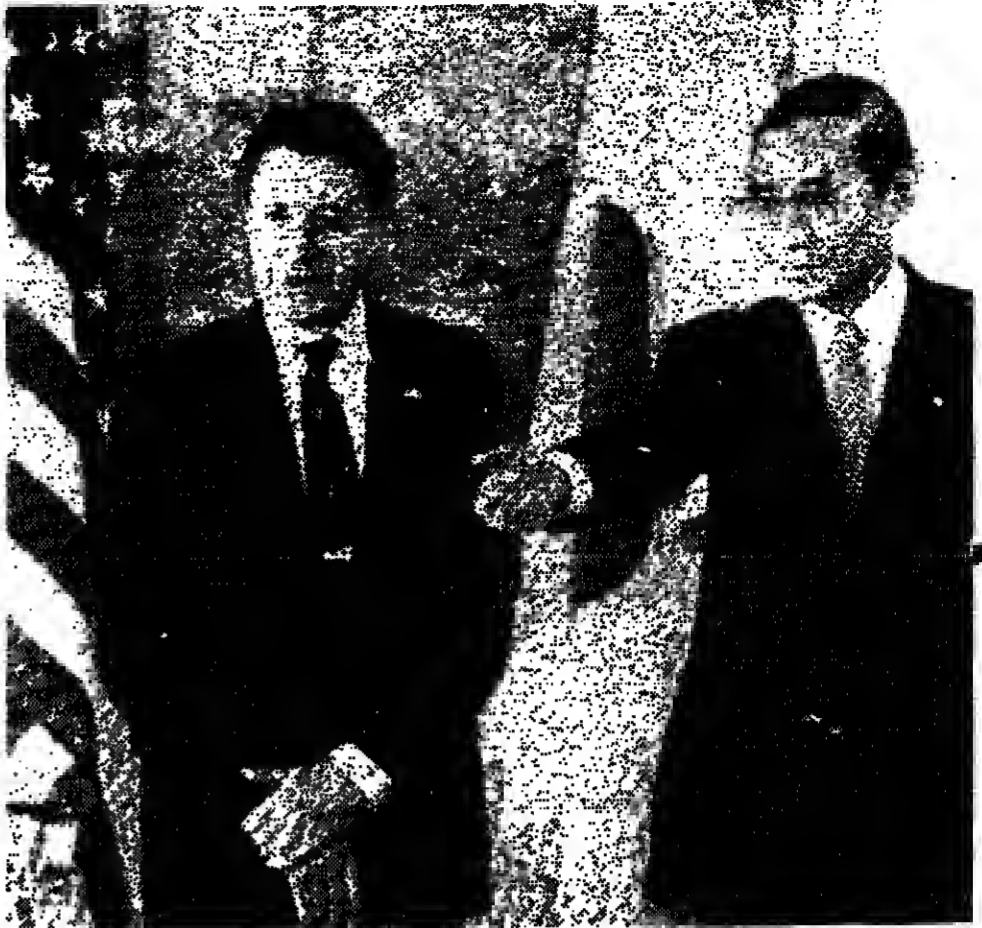
Eric A. Goldstein, a lawyer for the National Resources Defense Council, an environmental group, said that, while incineration was necessary, "there is no federal scheme for making sure it goes forward in ways that minimize environmental risk."

He noted, for instance, that there were no standards for dangerous emissions except for dust particles.

The EPA is working on rules to solve some of the hazards of landfills and incinerators.

Mr. Commoner and many other conservationists believe that recycling is the quickest, least costly and most environmentally sound solution to the waste problem.

A number of American communities have mandatory or voluntary recycling programs, but few have been able to reduce waste by as much as 20 percent.



Casper W. Weinberger and the Japanese defense minister, Yukio Kurihara, in Tokyo.

Weinberger, in Tokyo, Cites Gravity Of Toshiba Military Sale to Moscow

By Barbara Crosscette
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Secretary of Defense Casper W. Weinberger ended a visit to Japan on Monday saying he had told officials that both nations' security had been undermined by a Japanese company's illegal sale to Moscow of sophisticated equipment used to improve Soviet submarines.

But he also appears to have offered the Japanese, embarrassed by the Toshiba Machine Company's illegal export of propeller-making machines to Soviet shipyards, a way to help undo what he called the "significant" damage.

Mr. Weinberger said before his departure for Washington on Monday that the United States and Japan had agreed to "work together with our mutual talents and capabilities and energies" to recover and maintain the edge in anti-submarine warfare.

"None of us wants this kind of loss again," he said.

Japanese officials said after Mr. Weinberger's departure that no concrete proposals had yet been made on how to carry out such a joint effort.

But statements made in Tokyo by officials and industry spokesmen over the last week indicate that the Japanese are apprehensive that Congress will retaliate by demanding a ban on Toshiba imports or compensation from the company.

Mr. Weinberger said Monday that getting Japanese assistance in strengthening anti-submarine capability would be a more "positive" act than demanding compensation.

The talks also included Japan's impending choice of a new generation of fighter aircraft, a multi-billion-dollar contract.

At issue is whether a new plane will be developed by a consortium of Japanese companies or bought from an American manufacturer.

Two American companies, McDonnell Douglas Corp. and General Dynamics Corp., are bidding for a contract thought to be worth more than \$6 billion to build the new plane.

A Japanese spokesman quoted the Japanese defense minister, Yukio Kurihara, as having said that "joint development is one method" and that "technical exchanges" would be important in developing the plane.

According to a Japanese correspondent who interviewed Mr. Weinberger in Washington on the eve of his trip, the defense secretary was also likely to have discussed the question of whether Japan should be doing more to contribute to the protection of shipping in the Gulf.

American officials declined to comment further on the talks.

Japan's contribution toward protection of shipping in the Gulf, an area from which much of Japan's petroleum imports come, has been a long-standing problem.

Japanese officials say the country's constitution does not allow this kind of international role.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said recently that Japan did not expect Mr. Weinberger to demand immediate cost-sharing in the defense of the shipping lanes. He said that Japan had already proposed a "framework for international cooperation" in the area and that this might be the basis for Japanese-American talks.

Trash in Massachusetts Is Reduced to Voltage

By Matthew L. Wald
New York Times Service

SAUGUS, Massachusetts — While the rest of the United States tries to cope with a shortage of landfill space, officials north of Boston grow happier and happier with their solution: an incinerator that cuts trash volume by 90 percent without violating state pollution standards.

The commercial plant, which disposes of most of the trash from 20 towns with a combined population of more than 600,000, also produces electricity, which is now the plant's primary revenue source.

The incinerator opened in 1975, the first commercial one in the United States using a garbage-to-energy technology that is common in Europe, burning trash to boil water for electricity.

"We had to go out and beg for garbage when we started," said H. Bruce Manning, the general manager. "Now we're at capacity."

The average fee paid by the towns to the plant's operator, Signal Environmental Systems, is \$22 a ton. Landfills in the region that have not yet been filled or closed for environmental reasons charge up to \$100 a ton.

"They took a technology and made it work," said Bruce K. Mailet, director of the air quality control office of the Massachusetts Division of Environmental Quality Engineering.

He said recent tests had shown that concentrations of dioxins and furans, suspected carcinogens, emitted by the plant were under the state's guideline of 1.1 picograms per cubic meter of air. A picogram is a trillionth of a gram.

"We basically have satisfied ourselves that there is no public health hazard," Mr. Mailet said.

The plant's smokestack filters capture 99 percent of the particulates, Mr. Manning said.

There are 67 similar plants operating in the United States and 5 in Canada, with 30 under construction and 35 in advanced planning stages, according to a survey last year by the U.S. Conference of Mayors.

The garbage is loaded into giant boilers where temperatures reach 2,500 to 3,000 degrees, high enough to destroy nearly all the harmful compounds, plant operators say.

Saugus is called a "resource recovery" plant because the fire's heat is used to make steam for electricity. The steam goes to a turbine-generator.

The plant must bury the ash it produces, but Mr. Mailet said of this process, "They are landfilling a more stable material, and taking less space to do it."

The ash is less liable to contaminate water supplies, he said, and does not decompose to produce methane as garbage does.

U.S. Is Reticent On Greek Dispute

WASHINGTON — The United States declined direct comment Monday on a dispute with Greece over reports that Washington accused Athens of bargain with terrorists for protection from attack.

Charles E. Redman, a U.S. State Department spokesman, declined to say whether the United States believed Greece had been in touch with terrorists, but said "it is our practice to share information with our allies, including Greece, on the issue of terrorism and that in the course of those kinds of discussions there are points of disagreement."

The Greek government is said to have denied charges that a deal was reached with terrorist organizations so they would not strike in Greece.

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Supernova Discovery Obsesses Astronomers

LA SERENA, Chile — High in the desert hills around the town of La Serena is concentrated probably the most powerful battery of stargazing equipment in the world.

Hundreds of millions of dollars of the most sophisticated telescopes peer out into the southern

skies every night from three international centers manned by dozens of U.S. and European astronomers. The dry skies above the Atacama Desert made northern Chile the perfect choice for the site.

Yet what has been described as the astronomical find of the century, made here four months ago, came

not through this array of modern electronic eyes but from a little-used turn-of-the-century telescope operated by an off-duty researcher.

On the night of Feb. 23, Ian Sheldon, a 30-year-old Canadian researcher, trained his "museum piece" on the Magellanic Cloud,

which is visible only from the southern hemisphere.

"I was just testing the machine to see what it could do, so I pointed it at something that was already well-known," he said at Las Campanas Observatory, about 375 miles (560 kilometers) north of Santiago.

But when he developed the plates from the photographic telescope, he found a bright light that had not appeared in pictures taken over previous days.

It was the light from a giant exploding star, a supernova, whose discovery has dominated the attention of astronomers ever since.

The supernova, which is likely to bear his name, was the closest to Earth to be spotted in 400 years and so bright that it remains visible to the naked eye.

"It was a little like witnessing what must have happened in the first few moments of the formation of the universe," said Cristian Stefano, an Italian astronomer.

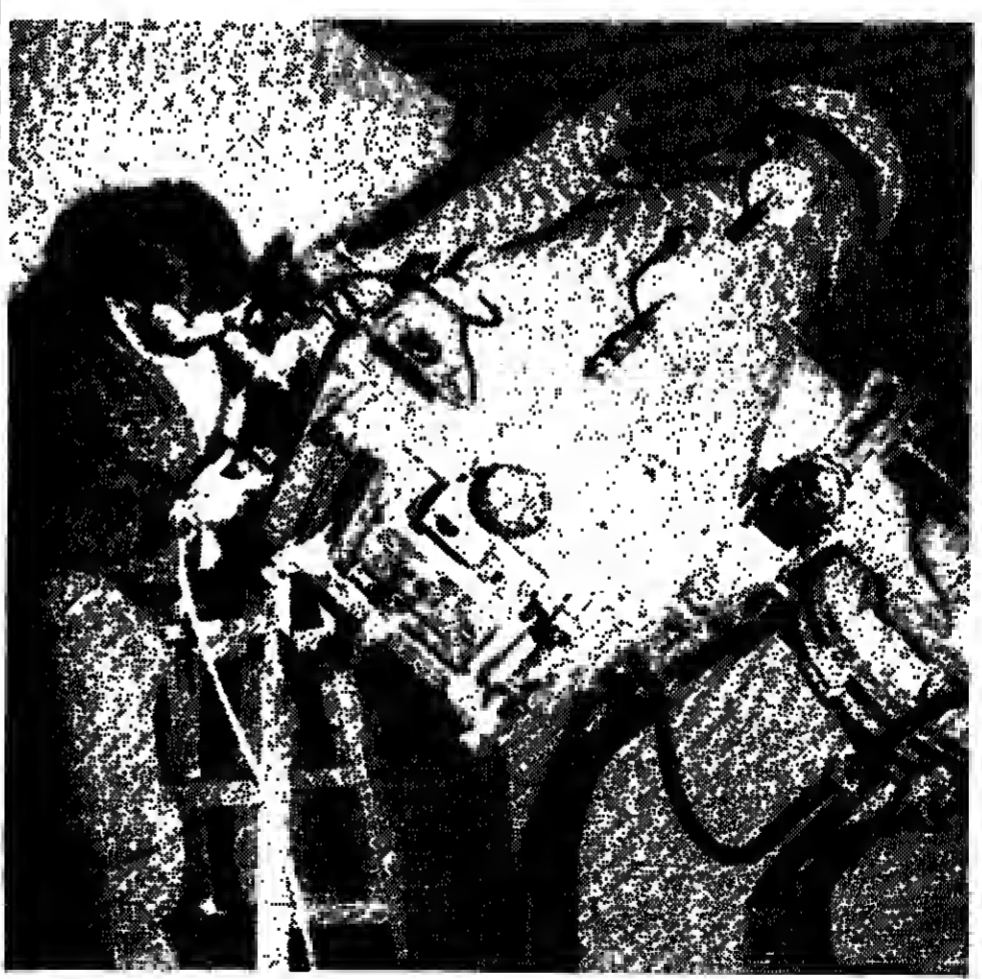
"The extreme conditions of heat and pressure," he said, "could never be reproduced on earth. It has been a test laboratory for the nuclear theorists."

The vast explosion spotted by Mr. Sheldon occurred 50,000 years ago, but the light it generated only began reaching earth in February. The star is hundreds of trillions of miles from Earth, which is close for an astronomer. The speed of light is 186,000 miles a second.

As its light begins to fade, scientists are still attempting to resolve questions raised by the celestial superstar.

The supernova was slow to reach maximum brightness, which normally occurs in hours but this time took three months.

Robert A. Williams, a U.S. astronomer, said explanation appeared to lie in the fact that the star, with eight times the mass of the sun, was very compact and that this had delayed the release of the erupting energy.



Ian Sheldon and the 'museum piece' telescope he used to discover a giant exploding star.

Founder of Subud Movement Dies in Indonesia

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Muhammad Subuh Sumadipijit, 86, founder of the Subud spiritual movement, died June 23 in his native Indonesia, adherents of the movement here have reported.

Mr. Sumadipijit, known as Bapak or "father" to his followers, established Subud in 1947, several years after experiencing a series of what he described as spiritual revelations.

Subud, which has no dogma or formal organization, is monotheistic, holding that the deity is incomprehensible to the human mind.

Boudleaux Bryant, 67, Of Songwriting Team

KNOXVILLE, Tennessee (UPI) — Boudleaux Bryant, 67, who with his wife, Felice, composed the unofficial Tennessee anthem "Rocky Top" as well as such hits as "Bye Bye Love" and "Wake Up Little Susie" for the Everly Brothers, died of cancer here Thursday.

Last year the Bryants were inducted into the National Songwriters Hall of Fame. Their other songs included "All I Have to Do Is Dream," "Wake Up Little Susie" and "Bird Dog," all best known as Everly Brothers hits.

The guitarist Chet Atkins, a close associate of the Bryants since 1951,

said Mr. Bryant was named after a Frenchman who saved his father's life during World War I.

Jacob Sapirstein, 102, Greeting Card Magnate

NEW YORK (NYT) — Jacob Sapirstein, 102, founder of American Greetings Corp. of Cleveland, a major maker of greeting cards and related products, died Wednesday at his home in University Heights, Ohio.

Mr. Sapirstein, a Polish immigrant, founded the company in 1906, selling postcards from a wagon. The family-run enterprise grew into a \$1 billion business with 23,000 employees.

Elizabeth (Libba) Cotton, 95, Blues and Folk Song Writer

SYRACUSE, New York (AP) — Elizabeth (Libba) Cotton, 95, who wrote the classic song "Freight Train" when she was 11 years old and who won a Grammy Award in 1985 for a collection of blues and folk songs, died here Monday of surgery following brain seizure.

DEATH NOTICE

A memorial service for George Beach Mayhew will be held on Saturday, the eighth of July, at eleven o'clock in the Chiesa di Santa Corona, Vicenza, Italy.

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A Cordial Reunion in Beijing
Jimmy Carter and China's leader, Deng Xiaoping, embraced Monday as they met in Beijing, where Mr. Carter was on a private visit. The pair recalled their roles in ending the long diplomatic freeze between China and the United States in 1979. "One of the great benefits of our nation has been normal relations with the great nation of China," said Mr. Carter. Mr. Deng spoke of his gratitude for the "extraordinary" reception he received from Mr. Carter during a trip to Washington in 1979.

U.K. Clears Way for EC To Resume Ties to Syria

BRUSSELS — Britain has dropped its opposition to the European Community improving relations with Syria, clearing the way for resuming high-level diplomatic contacts with Damascus after a seven-month break. London asked for a ban in November after accusing the Syrian government of involvement in terrorism. British officials, at the EC summit meeting in Brussels, said Monday that the ban was likely to be dropped at a meeting of EC foreign ministers in July in Copenhagen. "Britain will not stand in the way of its partners, who feel it is time to start talking to Syria again," an official said.

The ban was the most important element in a package of sanctions against Syria for its alleged role in an abortive plot to blow up an Israeli airliner in London in April 1986. The move toward lifting the ban coincided with a decision by the United States, which had also distanced itself from the government of President Hafez al-Assad, to send a senior envoy to Damascus. A British official said Britain did not intend to renew its own diplomatic relations with Damascus, broken off in October after a Jordanian was convicted of trying to smuggle a bomb aboard an El Al jet in his suitcase with the help of Syrian agents. The official said London accepted that Mr. Assad had taken some limited steps to distance Syria from international terrorist organizations and cited the recent closing of the Damascus office of Abu Nidal, a Palestinian guerrilla leader. But he said the Abu Nidal faction was still present in Syrian-controlled areas of Lebanon.

Hard Times for Paradise Islands in Pacific

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service
NUKUALOFA, Tonga — This is the kind of South Pacific paradise that most people would love to be marooned in: lovely beaches, relaxed and friendly inhabitants, bananas and coconuts available for the picking.

But Tongans are leaving. When New Zealand relaxed its visa rules in December, 5 percent of Tonga's population flew there in the space of a few months. That remarkable exodus from this Polynesian island group of 100,000 inhabitants reflects the growing realization that many South Pacific islands are economic anachronisms, abounding in sun and friendliness but having little on which to build a future. "When people talk about the rise of the Pacific rim," said Epeli Hau'ofa, a Tongan sociologist who has left his native country to teach in Fiji. "They mean the U.S., Japan, the U.S.S.R., Australia. We in the islands are left out of it."

There is little doubt that the Pacific is gaining on the Atlantic as a center of economic and political might. Already, trans-Pacific trade exceeds trans-Atlantic trade, and the high growth rates in Japan, South Korea and nearby countries have prompted talk that a "Pacific century" is dawning. But the ships and planes and capital that travel among the Pacific economic giants never stop at Tonga or Fiji or any of the other palm-lined specks in the ocean. Indeed, it seems that just as prospects have never looked better for the major Pacific nations, they are looking increasingly bleak for some island groups. The bloated stomachs of malnourished children on islands such as Vanuatu belie the image of paradise. And some experts say this may be the region of the developing world with the worst long-term prospects. Africa faces immense challenges, but it has resources that might eventually provide an economic foundation. The South Pacific, on the other hand, seems to face built-in problems. Already the island nations receive more foreign aid per capita than any other region in the world. Many economists, diplomats and international aid officials say that

But the islands lack the means to enter an industrial economy. Increasingly, islanders want medicines, radios, bicycles, books, toilet paper and other modern goods. These must all be imported, at least by the small islands, yet there is little that the islands can sell on the world market. Some sell agricultural products,

Walter Hadye Lini, said in an interview, referring to Pacific islands in general. "If we are not careful, we will continue to rely on aid instead of developing a few resources we have."

"Today we exist mostly on aid. If we are not careful, we will continue to rely on aid instead of developing a few resources we have."

— Walter Hadye Lini, Prime minister of Vanuatu

the small island nations are destined to endless dependency on other countries and that they may never emerge from the international welfare rolls. "There is no possibility of creating a viable economy on these islands — none," said David Routledge, a historian who teaches at the University of the South Pacific in Fiji. The islands were well suited to a subsistence economy, because the natural barrier of water afforded protection from enemies and because the climate and often fertile soil produced food in abundance.

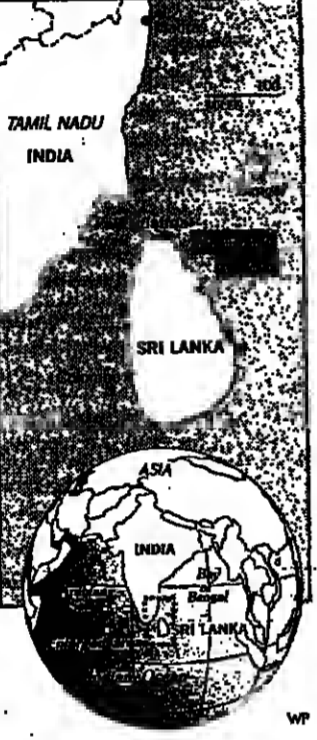
postage stamps and fishing rights, in addition to seeking out tourists. But there is usually a big gap between the hard currency coming in and the sums that are needed. On the Cook Islands, for example, imports are usually about four times as much as exports. Usually islands make up for these gaps with foreign aid. The three coral atolls of Tokelau, with a population of about 1,600, get 80 percent of government revenue from grants from New Zealand, for example. "Today we exist mostly on aid," the prime minister of Vanuatu,

Others are dependent on mother countries — France for New Caledonia and French Polynesia, for example, and the United States for American Samoa and parts of Micronesia — and many residents see nothing wrong with maintaining that dependency indefinitely. But in many places the economic constraints are driving young people away. They feel claustrophobic on small islands and want to pursue careers in larger communities. The result deprives some islands of their most talented young people. The exodus, has been most pronounced from small atolls whose citizens do not need visas to go to a mother country. The tiny Polynesian island of Niue, for example, is home to only 2,500 people, and the population is declining by more than 4 percent a year.

In Sri Lanka, a Lethal Standoff

Tamil Rebels, Government Leaders See No End to Violence

By Francis X. Clines
New York Times Service
COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — The Tamil rebellion in Sri Lanka has settled into a lethal standoff, with both sides indicating they believe the violence will continue indefinitely. Guerrilla leaders acknowledge that the government's recent military offensive has won control of Vadamarschi Peninsula, a logistical beachfront of the Tamils in the northeast corner of this island nation. "It was a formidable force and we had to withdraw," said Anton Balasingam, spokesman and strategist for the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, the main guerrilla group, which still holds the far larger Jaffna Peninsula, which the government has been unable to subdue.



chafe under what they call a colonial level of human rights abuse by the government. The clash stepped up after negotiations toward greater Tamil autonomy broke down last winter amid terrorist incidents that left scores of Sinhalese civilians dead. The government's offensive with a military of 20,000 has involved helicopter gunships, aerial bombs, and a minimum of 300 civilian and combatant deaths. In seven years, more than 5,000 Sri Lankans have died in guerrilla fighting, government reaction, and ethnic vendetta. Government officials insist that their investment in mercenary assistance has been exaggerated. They said they occasionally hired fewer than a dozen "retired" military specialists as training instructors from Britain, Israel, and the United States.

"They're sitting ducks for counter-offensive," he said of the troops holding the 35-mile (55-kilometer) long Vadamarschi strip that had included a principal arms depot of the Tamils. The Tigers are leading the battle for a separate homeland for the Tamil minority of 3 million, which is well outnumbered by the 13 million ethnic Sinhalese who control the government. Facing a military stalemate and an unresponsive Tamil populace, the government has had to post thousands of troops in the Tamil north. This past weekend, it began talking of "picking up the shreds" of the unraveled negotiation process, but there were no substantial attempts evident on either side. Instead, the Tigers were vowing to resume guerrilla attacks soon, after the latest relief shipment of food is distributed from India, the Tamils' major ally in their centuries-long campaign. The Sri Lankan government said that it was building a string of forts in the north to buttress a newly announced attempt to hold by-elections and refill the Tamil seats in Parliament, which were vacated by moderates earlier. But such leading Tamil moderates as Neelam Tiruchelvam, spokesman for the Tamil United Liberation Front, said this was a propaganda gesture designed more for world opinion than for Tamil reconciliation. "It's alarming that there is still no clear idea of the casualties," he said of the offensive in an area where journalists have not been allowed to move freely. The government's insistence that only 50 civilians were killed in the two-month-old offensive is widely doubted. The Tigers say the toll is

more than 500, while other government sources estimate 200. Both sides are appealing increasingly to world opinion as the Tamil refugee population grows in major Asian and Western countries. The Tamils are decrying what they call genocide, while the government's minister of national security, Lalith Athulathumudali, is now in the United States asserting that the Tamils engage in "narco-terrorism." This accusation of extensive dealing in heroin by more thuggish guerrilla bands has not yet been demonstrated. To the contrary, Mr. Balasingam, the guerrilla leader, says that the main effect of the government offensive has been to show that the Tigers are "a legitimate resistance movement with the active support of the civilians, and we can't be wiped out." The conflict, marked by atrocities attributed to both sides, is rooted in a long, seemingly endless era of ethnic enmity. The Tamils

A contingent of three American "soldiers of fortune" train Sri Lankan troops in "jungle endurance" at an old race track in Katukurunda, 25 miles from Colombo, according to Tilak Ratanakara, the government spokesman. The Israeli instructors were not government counterintelligence experts, as rumored, he said. They constitute at the most three retired officers whose specialty in blitz-like response to guerrilla attack has thus far proven ill-suited to Sri Lankan terrain, Mr. Ratanakara said. India is concerned that Sri Lanka might turn to Pakistan for military aid. But Mr. Ratanakara said that there was no arms aid, only annual training of a small number of Sri Lankan officers in Pakistan. One question underlined lately by Amnesty International is the fate of thousands of young Tamils rounded up in the offensive. The government insists that 2,400 were arrested and that all but 700 have been released. Mr. Tiruchelvam, of the Tamil United Liberation Front, says that the number may be far higher but is difficult to ascertain because the army has begun warning families not to file affidavits on the missing.

Dutch Raise Funds for ANC

THE HAGUE — Dutch anti-apartheid activists have raised one million guilders (about \$500,000) for the African National Congress, the banned rebel group opposing the government of South Africa, a spokesman for the Dutch Anti-Apartheid Movement said Monday. The ANC would receive 600,000 guilders to spend as it sees fit, and most of the rest would go to help refugees, the spokesman said.

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Sandoz to Pay Damages For Dye Leak in Italy

The Associated Press
PALAZZOLO MILANESE, Italy — Officials at Sandoz Ltd. announced Monday that the Swiss-based chemical group would pay compensation for damages caused by a chemical elud that leaked from its factory in this northern Italian town near Milan on Saturday. Doctors ruled out possible health hazards from the chemicals, which leaked from a dye mixture container, covering residents with blue, red and green spots. The spots damaged clothing, spoiled produce, and caused panic among residents, who recalled the dioxin spill in nearby Seveso in 1976 that killed hundreds of animals and made people ill.

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The Candidates on SDI

Republican 'Theology'

SDI, the Strategic Defense Initiative announced by President Reagan in 1983, is one issue that separates the presidential candidates of the two parties. The Republicans say they are for it, the Democrats say they are against it, and there are differences of opinion and detail between the candidates that could end up making a difference in the next administration.

A Target for Democrats

If the Republicans vie to prove their faith in "SDI," the Democratic candidates vie to prove their lack of it in "star wars." Speaking (especially in downstate Iowa) to audiences suspicious of every Pentagon initiative, they ridicule space defense, seldom bothering to make the serious arguments that underlie their fears.

A Model Conservative

When President Nixon named Lewis Powell to the Supreme Court 15 years ago, he was determined to reverse the previous 15 years of Warren Court liberal activism. Four Nixon appointments did not a counter-revolution make, thanks in part to Justice Powell's balance and moderation.

Other Comment

In Seoul, Signs of Maturity

The opposition has scored a clear victory in South Korea. Roh Tae Woo, the designated successor of President Chun Doo Hwan, has responded favorably to all its demands in an eight-point manifesto offered by the ruling party. This is born of the hope that the country will come out of its grave governmental crisis and move toward something other than military dictatorship.

Moscow Is Serious About Radical Reform

By Thomas H. Naylor

DURHAM, North Carolina — The biggest obstacle to Mikhail Gorbachev's sweeping economic reforms is not political ideology but the inexperience of Soviet managers in decentralized, market-oriented planning and management.

To help him de-Stalinize the Soviet Union and open a closed society, Mr. Gorbachev has turned to a sophisticated team of five high-level economic strategists headed by Abel Aganbegyan. Their strategy calls for nothing less than a systematic assault on the centrally planned economy, the self-serving Communist Party, the inflexible bureaucracy, the military and the KGB.

This team works closely with the new rector of the Academy for the National Economy, Yevgeni Smirnovsky, to recruit senior-level Soviet bureaucrats to the new way of thinking. Ministers, deputy ministers, and heads of the largest enterprises are brought to the Academy for an intense executive development program of seminars, role-playing and computer gaming.

A Tough-Minded Candidate Still Needs a Tender Heart

By George McGovern

WASHINGTON — As the United States approaches another presidential election, the political commentators are again telling us what qualities the people are looking for in a candidate.

Interestingly, none of the Democrats carries his score for this program to the point of shutting down research altogether. And the amount of research the Democrats talk about is not negligible. The numbers are these: the administration recommended \$5.7 billion for 1988, the Senate Armed Services Committee has voted \$4.5 billion, and the House voted \$3.1 billion. No one can say that such a program will produce or should cost, but our sense is that the House and the Senate are near the right place and that most of the Democratic presidential candidates are not far off.

Criticizing SDI May Be Popular, but It Isn't Logical

By Gerold Jonas

SAN DIEGO — The Strategic Defense Initiative was developed to find out if emerging technologies could be used as a way of eliminating or significantly reducing the threat posed by nuclear-tipped ballistic missiles. The plan was, and still is, to develop enough of a factual basis concerning the cost and effectiveness of a defense system so that an informed decision can be made on whether to proceed with the next logical step: engineering development.

Yes, Delors Should Resign — Unless . . .

By Giles Merritt

BRUSSELS — Yes, Jacques Delors should resign from his job at the head of the European Community if the EC leaders over meeting here refuse to heed his warnings.

The community is heading for the rocks, and Mr. Delors' resignation would be the sort of dramatic gesture that could yet save it. Brussels has been buzzing with speculation about the possibility that Mr. Delors, who has been president of the European Commission for two and a half years, may step down a full 18 months before his term is over. He is reported to have become so angry and frustrated over European governments' refusal to tackle the EC financial crisis that he is threatening to quit.

1912: Wall Street's Week 1937: Atlantic Airline

NEW YORK — It would be idle to say that politics (the conventions) have not affected the stock markets this week, but while prices have been moving in a narrow range, the tone of the markets has been strong, reflecting improving conditions in the manufacturing and mercantile worlds and magnificent crop prospects. It is interesting to note that, for the first time in the history of the business, the steel companies are forced to take men from jail and to pay the fines of others in order to get enough men to help man the mills.

A Caution: 'The Tyrant Still Lives'

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — A French critic called the Soviet film "Repentance," which won the special jury prize at the Cannes Film Festival, "socialist surrealism." Indeed it is an intriguing, in many ways perplexing and even troubling insight into what is now going on in the Soviet Union.

The writer, professor of economics and business administration at Duke University, and author of a book on Soviet reform, recently returned from Moscow. He contributed this to The New York Times.



Coming soon to the Gulf

tough mind and a tender heart will be committed to a reversal of the arms race, an improvement in U.S.-Soviet relations, a termination of military operations in Central America and a much greater effort to reduce the federal deficit and improve the quality of life in the United States.

The writer was the Democratic presidential candidate in 1972. He contributed this to The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Wall Street's Week NEW YORK — It would be idle to say that politics (the conventions) have not affected the stock markets this week, but while prices have been moving in a narrow range, the tone of the markets has been strong, reflecting improving conditions in the manufacturing and mercantile worlds and magnificent crop prospects. It is interesting to note that, for the first time in the history of the business, the steel companies are forced to take men from jail and to pay the fines of others in order to get enough men to help man the mills.

Delors in 1982

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1986-1987 KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairmen

OPINION

Reagan's Not Angry, Sorry Or Shocked, Just Frivolous

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK—With all the bizarre and chilling testimony over these last weeks, in a way the most extraordinary thing in the Iran-contra hearings is something that has not happened: President Reagan has expressed not a word of outrage at the facts disclosed, not a word of regret. It was learned that officials of his administration hired private entrepreneurs to run an important aspect of foreign policy, outside the political system, outside the law. Senator William Cohen, the Republican from Maine, said the testimony had shown "two governments: one elected, the other propped up."

ABROAD AT HOME

tion. He was not angry. He was not sorry. Not so far as we know. He said nothing. As with that large canvas, so with the grotesque details. A retired general, now a private businessman, took a group of Iranians on a tour of the White House. Among other things, he showed them the Situation Room, where the most secret U.S. military planning takes place. To bring unclassified outsiders into the Situation Room, much less representatives of a state that proclaims its hostility to the United States, is an astonishing breach of security. But the president was not astonished. Or indignant. Not so far as we know. He said nothing. There are dozens of questions, arising from the hearings, that responsible citizens should want answered and that a responsible president would want to answer. Here are a few.

Back in the Saddle

RONALD Reagan seems to be back in the saddle again. He stumbled at the economic summit and is being battered in the Iran-contra hearings, but he is a happier man since returning to the stump to attack "the tax-and-spend crew on Capitol Hill." There was fire in his eyes and a lift in his step as he sailed through three speeches in Florida recently. Mr. Reagan is older and more stubborn now. He is a much tougher customer to sell a compromise, for Howard Baker, the White House chief of staff, or for anyone else. On the stump, Mr. Reagan conveys the impression of a secure ideologue who prefers to leave a legacy of intransigent opposition to fiscal compromise rather than that of a president who gets things done. He appears delighted with confrontation when a genuine and useful compromise is at hand.

depose President Saddam Hussein of Iraq. Do you think such undertakings should be offered on behalf of the United States without consideration by Congress or the responsible executive departments? You said recently, Mr. President, that there was no "smoking gun" connected with the wrongdoing in the Iran-contra affair. There has been detailed testimony that Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North, of your National Security staff, hired outsiders to sell arms to the Contras and Iran, to arrange airstrips, buy planes and spend large sums. Are you saying that as president you had no responsibility for any of this? Under the U.S. political system, who was accountable to the people for those activities?

Representative Lee Hamilton, the Indiana Democrat who is chairman of the House investigating committee, asked: "Who supervised Colonel North? Who was responsible for U.S. funds earned from the sale of U.S. arms? Who asked whether such sales were lawful? Can you answer those questions? Please comment, too, on Mr. Hamilton's statement that 'accountability requires acceptance of responsibility up the chain of command.' Do you think it is wise, and proper, for U.S. foreign policies to be secretly financed by contributions from foreign potentates? Do you think it is right, and consistent with American ideals, for government officials to solicit funds from private U.S. citizens to carry on foreign policies forbidden by acts of Congress?"

One American who donated such funds testified that he was told you would personally meet and thank any contributor who gave \$300,000 or more to send arms to the Contras. What do you think of that approach? Colonel North had documents altered and shredded after the Iran-contra affair began to unravel. Why do you think he did that? Do you condemn the action? Representative Henry Hyde, a Republican from Illinois, said Colonel North and the others had used means that were "wrong and bad and blameworthy" — but that those means were justified by the end: "the Nicaraguan resistance survived." Do you agree that the end justified the means? But, Mr. Reagan has not addressed himself to those or other substantive questions raised by the Iran-contra affair, profound questions going to the foundations of the U.S. political society. What he has said has seemed easily casual, detached from the realities of what happened. "I get around quite a bit in the country," he said, and "I haven't seen any evidence that I've been mortally wounded, nor do the people seem to be unhappy about what we've been doing here." On June 16 he said people were going "back to their favorite television shows." In frivolousness and personalization, these remarks are reminiscent of what Mayor Edward Koch used to say as he presided over the corruption of New York City's government: "How'm I doing?"



Doll Up a Cabbie, and a Mug's Still a Mug

By Mark Rose

NEW YORK—When I drove a taxi for two years — through ice storms and incredibly hot, humid nights, from Kennedy Airport to Riverdale — the last thing I worried about was the acceptability of my attire. More pressing concerns: Will I survive? Will an axle fall off this poor excuse for a car? How do you not blow your cool when a Park Avenue lady stuffs you with a nickel tip? How do you react to a gun at your head? Now the authorities have proposed a dress code for New York City cab drivers. But isn't the issue this: Who really has to look good enough to drive whom where? Or, isn't the passenger's character as important as the driver's clothes? This may surprise no one, but there are a lot of eccentrics out there. Many take taxis and all are practiced at the art of deception. I had men come into my cab and leave as women. I had lovers come into my cab and leave as enemies. I once had a man come into my cab dead sober and polite and leave so drunk that he had no memory, no voice and, of course, no money. It was a slow Monday night, raining like crazy, and I was in no mood to be stiffed. I was determined to teach this guy a lesson. I drove to the nearest police station and, with a little prodding, I persuaded him to go inside. The sergeant, a big non-smiler, listened to my complaint, then decided to teach me a lesson. "What are you? Stupid?" Only he didn't use the word stupid. "You don't look at a guy before you pick him up? You don't see he's drunk? Hey, Murphy, come here."

"You want to tell me this guy got drunk in 10 minutes in your cab?" Murphy said, really putting on a show. "I love you stupid cab drivers." I told him that to ease he hadn't noticed it was raining heavily and that I could barely see through my windshield, and anyway the guy had his arm up and he was dressed nicely and I was empty, and just like he was sworn to uphold the

stupid law, the stupid law said I was supposed to pick up the stupid guy. The drunk drooled on a desk. "Get him outta here," the sergeant said. "You pick up someone like this, you get what you deserve. Don't waste my time." I directed the passenger outside. He showed me empty pockets and a checkbook. I gave him a pen and said, "Start writing." He made out a check for \$1,000 and signed it "Governor John Connally." It was a check from a bank I had never heard of, in Lubbock, Texas. I ripped up the check. He was wearing a nice suit and a Rolex watch. I asked for the watch. By way of response, he sank to the ground and began to snore. Certain that he would suffer for his sins later in life, I left him there and continued to have a thoroughly miserable night. From that time on I inspected potential passengers more closely. Every cabbie comes to this if he wants to survive and make money. But there is more to it than a once-over. It's nothing for a vulture to put on a mink or a tuxedo. It's the eyes, and the vibrations, that are nearly impossible to fake. Anyway, to underscore the absurdity of a dress code for cabbies, I suggest that they up the stakes a bit. By law, cabbies are required to pick up any rapist or indicted arbitrator and take them to any unit, deserted alley they desire. Before exposing themselves to such risks, why shouldn't cabbies formally inspect passengers? Are they properly manicured? Are they willing to sign an affidavit that they will leave at least a 20 percent tip? Do they speak the King's English? Perhaps a cabbie can put up a "Jacket Required" sign. If the passenger doesn't have a jacket, the cabbie, for a fee, can supply one. I would like to think that it is the genteel old money that is behind this dress code. But I suspect that it is the parvenu Yuppies, with their power ties, alligator shoes and immense, if unwitting, capacity for self-parody. We baby-boomers have developed a deep fascination with surface appearances. When I was a child, my grandfather would bounce me on his knee and impart wisdom through what I then thought were simplistic sayings. One of his favorites: You dress a mug in a suit and what you get is a mug in a suit. That goes for taxi drivers and passengers.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

You quote U.S. Jewish organizations with their statements on Mr. Waldheim's past. So far no proof of Mr. Waldheim's "abominable acts" in World War II has ever been shown or published. I will not accept his guilt until it is proven. WERNER MORATH, Meerbusch, West Germany. My Mother and I are both Christian. During World War II, she was a Resistance fighter. The Waldheim-Pope John Paul meeting has outraged us. ANNICK SAINTOUT, ANNE SAINTOUT, Paris. Allow me to add to G.S. Troller's excellent comments (Letters, June 16) on Professor G.-K. Kindermann's fables (Letters, June 5). I lived the two last war years on forged papers in Germany, and I can assure your readers that no German I ever talked to — and I talked to many in all walks of life — equaled the Austrians I knew from my Viennese childhood in mean-spirited anti-Semitism. It has often been said that the Austrians would like the world to believe Hitler was German and Beethoven an Austrian. There will never be an exorcism of this particular Austrian demon of anti-Semitism, which produced Hitlers and Eichmanns, until Mr. Waldheim publicly refers to his service in the German Army for what it really was: not just the duty

of a mobilized soldier but the repulsive role he played, if only a modest one, in serving his criminal masters in Berlin. The Austrians I know are a far cry from that segment of the population that voted for a president who feels neither shame nor guilt for what happened in the Balkans. We are not confronting a political but a moral dilemma. Nearly 50 percent of the Austrians voted against Mr. Waldheim. Let this not be forgotten, either. Men like former Chancellor Fred Sinowatz and Chancellor Franz Vranitzky cannot be identified with this lingering Austrian disease of anti-Semitism, which is the true hallmark of Nazism and has little to do with fascism. JAKOV LIND, London.

as a thinking person, he cannot ask us to consider AIDS in the same category as the other illnesses he mentions: brain cancer, heart disease. AIDS is contagious. It is clearly an epidemic. Protecting human beings against the alarming spread of AIDS must be a public concern far beyond the chauvinistic issues of sexual preference. Although Mr. Krauthammer might consider himself a non-risk case, he and other complacent individuals must immediately understand that because the disease is contagious, like polio or rabies, the lives of millions of sexually active people are endangered regardless of their orientation. It is just this attitude that kept the U.S. government from concerning itself with the disease six years ago, when, with a determined effort, its expansion might have been arrested and tens of thousands of lives would have been saved. RICHARD de COMBRAY, Paris.

Divergent Views on Waldheim, Austria and the Pope

Kurt Waldheim may not have personally committed atrocities, for which he would need to stand trial, but it is beyond dispute that he was a staff officer with military units engaged in the deportation of Jews to death camps. At the very least, Mr. Waldheim was more concerned about staying out of trouble than he was about the fate of his fellow men. Millions of people behaved in this shameful and cowardly manner — this is what made the Holocaust possible — and it is evident that cowardice, opportunism and callousness, by themselves, cannot be treated as crimes. But there is a great difference between not prosecuting such a man and elevating him to the highest post one's country has to offer or honoring and praising him at a papal audience in the Vatican. At the very least, Mr. Waldheim's conduct during World War II was shameful; he himself has confirmed this by lying about it. Those who defend and praise him today, including the pope, appear to suggest that being even an inactive member of a murder machine takes nothing away from a man's honor. I write this to contradict Mr. Waldheim's claim in interviews and press conferences that "it is always the same people" (and by implication, always the same Jews) who protest when he is honored as one of the first citizens of the world. All decent persons who have the

slightest concern for their fellow men must be revolted by the spectacle. Born and raised a Catholic, I wish to protest at the pope's embrace of Mr. Waldheim: it's not only an insult to the Jewish victims of Nazism but a libel of all Catholics, of whom the pope is the symbolic representative. More Catholics of conscience should be heard from. It is a disgrace that Jews are not in a minority among the voices raised against Mr. Waldheim and the papal audience. STEPHEN VIZINCEY, Venice. Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel, and now many American Catholics, are condemning Pope John Paul II's decision to grant an audience to President Waldheim of Austria. I am not a member of either religion, nor am I a fan of Mr. Waldheim's, but I would like to applaud the pope's decision, and encourage others to consider following his reasons. Whatever the pope's reasons — and judging from his past efforts I am willing to assume they are both humane and legitimate — it seems to me that the time for ending communications with those with whom we disagree is long past. Why do we respond by stopping the activity that offers the most hope for understanding and reconciliation? BARRY CHILDERS, Geneva.

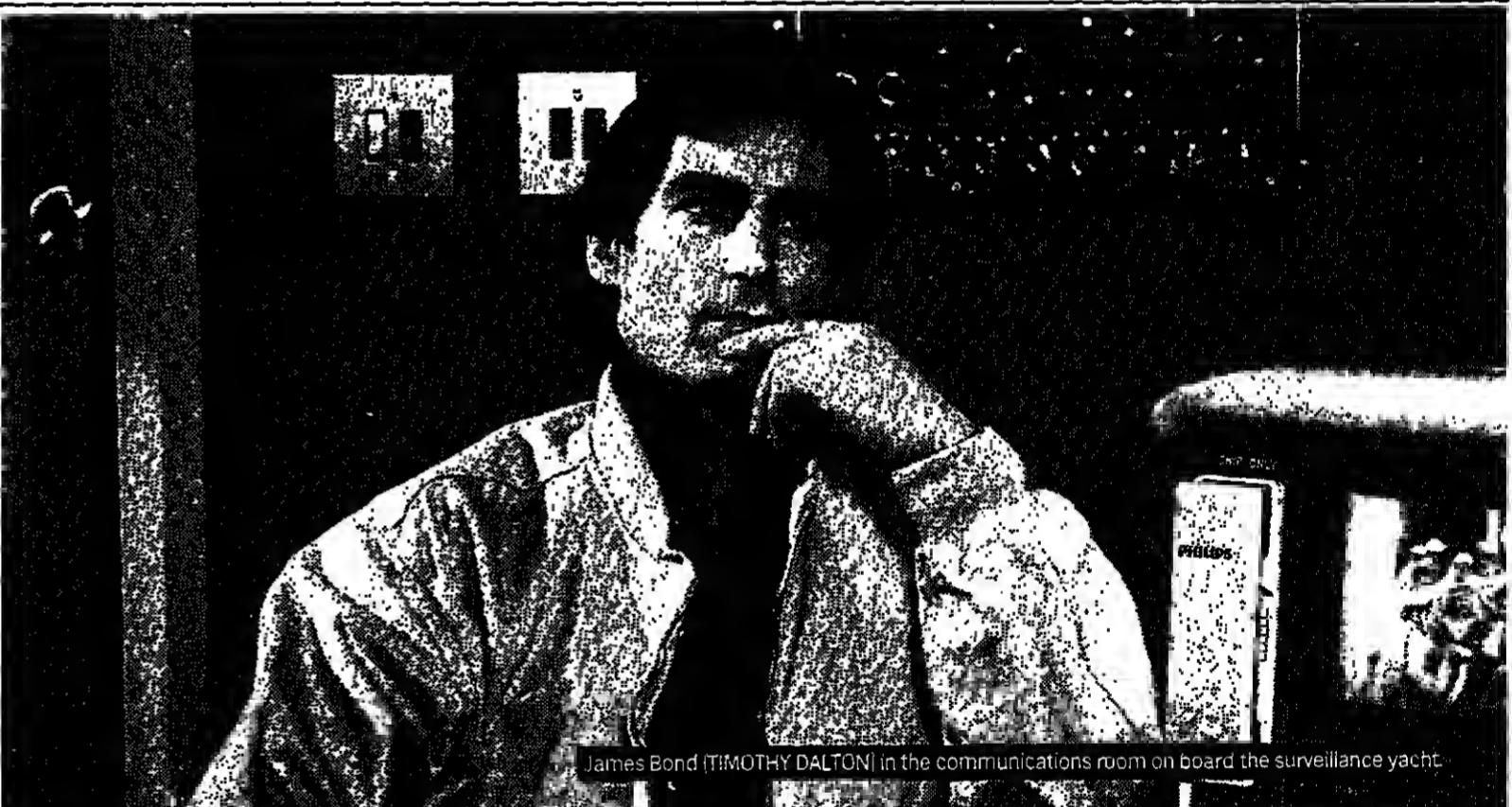
AIDS Isn't a Heart Disease

It is clear that to his opinion column, "In the Drive Against AIDS, Why Pledge a Blank Check?" (June 16), Charles Krauthammer is trying very hard to appear at least somewhat compassionate toward victims and potential victims of this disease. But in writing that AIDS requires the collaboration of the sufferers he forgets that most of the afflicted were ignorant of the existence of the virus when they contracted the illness. In his aloofness he forgets, too, that he is consigning a not insignificant proportion of the population to a lifetime of celibacy. But what is much more important is that,

Confusing the Colonialists

In "When Helms & Co. Pursue Policy by Wrecking-Ball" (June 23), Philip Geyelin shows his slip. The theme is certainly interesting and worthy. However, the writer has confused his colonialist empires. Mozambique once belonged to Portugal, not Belgium. HELEN M. MULLER, Lausanne.

For 007 only the best is good enough. And that's certainly true when it comes to advanced technology and innovative products. That's why James Bond chooses Philips in his new film "The Living Daylights". For this film, as well as Bond's previous big success, Philips supplied advanced electronic products. Products that help James Bond to make the impossible possible in numerous action-packed situations. And keep him a vital step ahead of all his enemies. As well as innovative technology, the virtually unmatched range of our products is a strong plus-point for James Bond. Over one hundred different Philips products are used throughout the movie. Starting with the latest in home audio and video, and extending to business and telecommunication systems, test and measuring equipment, and the high-impact big-screen Vidiwall TV display. All based on state-of-the-art technology.



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ARTS / LEISURE

Uproar on the Upper West Side

NEW YORK — Twenty years ago, Selma Weiser had two young children, no money and no job. Last week, in recognition of her entrepreneurial spirit and for six Charivari stores on the West Side, she was honored by the West Side Chamber of Commerce with a dinner at the Tavern on the Green, in Central Park.

liberal. It is experimental. It is avant-garde. It is ethnic mix. "It's the evening of my life," said Weiser after a standing ovation. "I just don't believe it."

She first opened at Broadway and 85th Street with \$65 (her son thinks it was more like \$400), a hole in a wall in the then-uncle West Side. She had just lost her job as a dress buyer for a Newark department store. In what could be staged as a fashion "West Side Story," she and her children painted the 400-square-foot shop and Weiser featured a go-go dancer — sporting groovy vinyl boots and a miniskirt — as part of her window display.

stantly looking for that new thing," Jon said. "We take risks with unknown designers." Their adventurous spirit also led them to push British talents including Culture Shock and Katharine Hammett. In Italy, they do business with Armani, Geany and Bybloe. In the United States, they launched Marc Jacobs and Cathy Hardwick.



The experimental and avant-garde family Weiser: Selma (left), daughter Barbara, and son Jon. "Only the interesting retailers will survive."

HEBE DORSEY former film student at New York University and since 1971 in charge of Charivari's men's division. (Her daughter, Barbara, a PhD in literature, shares the woman's fashion division with her mother.)

She also opened on April 1 because everyone said I had to be a fool to open a store on the Upper West Side. It was a gamble. I was divorced and had two kids to support. But I had faith in the idea and faith in the Upper West Side. Today, besides fashion, we have restaurants, several movie theaters. Real estate there is the same as on the East Side. Besides, it's the most vital of all neighborhoods in New York.

Weiser had looked in the Thesaurus for a name, and came up with Charivari, after discovering that it means uproar, which is exactly what she had in mind.

While the three Weisers march as a fashion formation, Selma is the most arresting and very much like her business — an uproar. A huge woman with red hair that she pushed all the way to carrot, Selma Weiser would have a hard time wearing a sweater and skirt. Instead, wrapped in miles of black Japanese cloth, layers upon impossible layers and carrying a giant black bag, she comes across as, yes, cute. Over the years, she has mellowed, and recently defined her merchandise as "forward without being trendy," putting the accent on wear and quality while striving for "a look that is unusual, innovative and sometimes experimental."

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Through American Eyes

By John Russell New York Times Service NEW YORK — What happened to American landscape painting between 1880 and 1900? We may know, from books, about the Düsseldorf school, the Munich school and the Brittany school. We may know of the American painters who went to Giverny in hopes of picking up a thing or two from Claude Monet.

of seaboard subjects by Childé Hassam, William Merritt Chase and William Leroy Metcalf. Picknell is not a household name, but his painting of a Breton road (laid down not long before, and still looking new) that seems to stretch on and on into a white and stony infinity, is one of the best paintings to have been produced by an American in France at that time.

straight and still. The children bend, jump, dance around. Whistler doesn't describe what they are doing, and he models them hardly at all. But with just a ribbon or two here and there a stocking leg outlined against the sand, he gives us the whole scene. The eye alternates between those two figures, whirling back and forth in their vigorous disarrangement, and the stillness of sand and sky.

The lesson of this show is that the United States was full of landscape painters who went their own way, whether in Europe or back at home, and turned out paintings that cannot be classified under any particular school but have kept their freshness intact.



William Lamb Picknell's "Road to Concarneau" (1880) is one of the best paintings by an American in France at that time.

THERE'S ONLY ONE GIN FOR THE WELL-INFORMED. BOMBAY GIN. SES COLLECTIONS 34, Fg SAINT-HONORE

DOONESBURY

Comic strip panels from Doonesbury. Panel 1: 'I KNOW THEY HAVEN'T LOOKED TOO IMPRESSIVE SO FAR, MR. SECRETARY...' Panel 2: 'YOU CAN SAY THAT AGAIN! AND SO WILL CONGRESS WHEN THEY VOTE ON FUTURE AID!' Panel 3: 'FIGHTING? WELL, IT WAS A LONG RAINY SEASON, SIR, AND IN A CONSTANT STATE OF RE-TREAT!' Panel 4: 'APPARENTLY THEY CELEBRATE IT EARLY HERE.' Panel 5: 'CHANUKAH?'

And then, on the third floor, there is a painting by Whistler. It shows an English beach, called Selby Hill, toward the end of the day. The light is draining away from an almost uninflected stretch of sand that reaches way up into the top half of the canvas. The sky, likewise, is settling down for the night, with almost transparent washes of color that will presently disappear. All the world — or so it seems — is winding down. Except in the foreground, that is. Down towards the bottom edge of the canvas — Whistler paints it as if from high above — three human figures can be seen. A mother, or perhaps a nanny, and two children, rather overdressed (by today's standards) for the beach. The older woman stands

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1987

INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

Oslo Prices Are Expected To Stay Firm This Summer

By JURIS KAZA... Oslo — Prices will remain firm in the Oslo Stock Exchange during the summer doldrums...

Foreign demand for Norwegian shares appears to be at record levels.

Ms. Svarva said that foreign demand, spurred by higher oil prices, had largely been behind the advance on the Oslo market...

In London, Tim Youngman, an analyst with Savory, Miln Ltd., said that in the short term the Oslo stock market would have a quiet holding period...

The Oslo Exchange has been active in calling for stronger penalties on insider trading. According to Mr. Froensdal, the maximum penalty of a year in prison is low compared to penalties for theft and burglary...

U.S. Sales Of Homes Plummet

14.9% Drop Is 5-Year Record

WASHINGTON — U.S. sales of new homes plunged 14.9 percent in May from April, the biggest drop in more than five years...

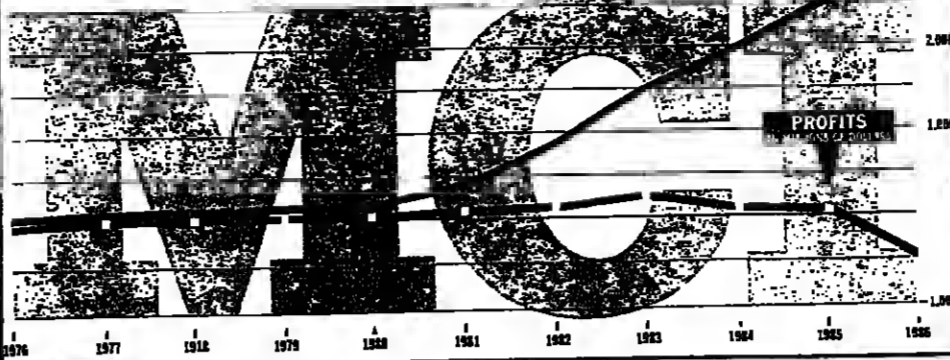
The Commerce Department also said that new-home sales in April were less robust than it had previously thought. It said April sales rose 1.0 percent, instead of 7.6 percent as reported last month.

The May decline brought new-home sales to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 616,000, the lowest rate since December 1984.

Through May, the number of homes actually sold in 1987 totaled 314,000, down 13.5 percent from the first five months of 1986.

Fixed-rate mortgages shot up from an average of 9.3 percent in April to as high as 10.81 percent the week of May 22.

CHANGE PAYS A CALL ON A LONG-DISTANCE INDUSTRY LEADER



MCI, a Distant Second, Tries to Hold the Line

By Elizabeth Tucker... WASHINGTON — MCI Communications Corp.'s chairman, William G. McGowan, once said his company's initials stood for Money Coming In. Recently, insiders have joked that another name is more appropriate: More Change Imminent.

Mr. McGowan, 59, had a heart attack in December and was released last month from a Pittsburgh hospital after undergoing a heart transplant. It is not clear when, or whether, he will resume his duties at MCI.



William G. McGowan's determination, more than anyone else's, led to the breakup of AT&T.

Allis-Chalmers Seeks Protection From Creditors

MILWAUKEE — Allis-Chalmers Corp., the former farm-equipment giant that has struggled for two years to put itself on sound footing, said Monday that it was filing for protection from creditors under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code.

Allis-Chalmers, once one of the leading U.S. makers of farm and heavy machinery, said the filing applied only to its domestic operations. Its foreign subsidiaries, which accounted for almost half its \$771 million in sales last year, are not affected, it said.

Allis-Chalmers designs, manufactures and markets equipment for handling fluids, such as pumps; for processing solids in mining, and for air quality control. It has about 9,400 employees worldwide.

In March, the company announced plans to sell all its businesses except the profitable air filters operations. It presented a restructuring plan to shareholders, lenders and union representatives on March 4. It said rapid agreement on the plan was essential.

But on Monday, the company said an agreement could not be worked out in time and it had chosen the only practical alternative: seeking protection in court. Its chairman, Wendell F. Bueche, said the company would continue to do business.

Trade Surplus Grew in May in West Germany

WIESBADEN, West Germany — The surplus on current account widened in May to a provisional 7.5 billion Deutsche marks (\$3.34 billion) from an upward revised 6.1 billion DM in April, the Federal Statistics Office said Monday.

Economists had expected that the sharp appreciation of the mark against the dollar would have started to bite into West Germany's exports and depress the trade surplus.

However, the statistics office said that the merchandise trade surplus expanded to a provisional 10.6 billion DM in May from 8.9 billion in April. The office had originally posted a 5.8 billion DM surplus on the April current account, a trade measure that includes nonmerchandise items such as services as well as merchandise.

Oil Prices Rise as OPEC's Decision on Production Impresses Market

LONDON — Oil prices and stocks rose sharply Monday as traders welcomed OPEC's weekend agreement to increase output only slightly to protect prices. In New York, West Texas Intermediate crude for August delivery traded up to \$20.70 a barrel, a 17-month high, before subsiding to \$20.41 around midday. That was still up 17 cents from Friday's close. In London, North Sea Brent oil was quoted at \$19.30 per barrel for delivery in July, against \$19 on Friday.

In U.S. oil stocks, Exxon Corp. jumped to a trading high of \$92.50, from \$91.50 at Friday's close on the New York Stock Exchange, and Mobil Corp. rose 62.5 cents to \$51. OPEC's speed in hammering out a production pact boosted the oil market's respect for the group and showed it had learned from its mistakes, according to many traders.

After a meeting in Vienna that lasted only three days, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries announced Saturday that it would raise production for the second half of the year to 16.6 million barrels a day, less than it had originally planned, in order to protect its \$18-a-barrel benchmark. OPEC's official production quota was 15.8 million barrels a day for the first half of 1987.

Iraq vowed to ignore the new accord and some analysts in the Gulf said OPEC was covering up internal problems, including cheating on quotas by some members. But most analysts said the agreement was a realistic attempt to respond to fundamental market factors and set the stage for higher non-OPEC crude oil prices as well as a possible increase in official OPEC prices later this year.

"OPEC did a very good job of being attuned to market realities," said Laurie Law, an analyst at E.F. Hutton & Co. in New York. "It was looking closely at what actual demand is when it lowered the fourth quarter production quota to 16.6 million barrels per day from 18.3 million originally envisaged, she said."

Analysts said the accord represents a compromise between price hawks led by Iran, which wanted to raise the official price to \$28 a barrel by limiting production, and Gulf producers led by Saudi Arabia, who wanted to keep the official price of \$18 a barrel to maintain market share and not attract additional output by non-OPEC producers.

OPEC's president, Rihtwan Lukman of Nigeria, said after the official meeting that OPEC spot oil prices were expected to remain near \$18 a barrel through December, but that OPEC could change its prices if a special five-member committee finds OPEC spot prices exceed official prices by a significant amount.

OPEC suffered a disastrous 1986. Oil prices plunged briefly to below \$10 from \$30 and the organization tumbled on the brink of collapse. The lesson OPEC learned was that it no longer had the power to enforce an oil price much higher than the free market would accept.

Now it is holding its production low enough to keep prices steady. "This is a new OPEC," Venezuela's oil minister, Arturo Hernandez Grisanti, said after the conference. He said the cartel had a new-found solidarity.

However, some Gulf-based industry analysts said that OPEC appears increasingly willing to disguise its problems in an effort to

Currency Rates

Table with columns for City, Rate, and % Change. Includes Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Milan, New York, Paris, Tokyo, Zurich, and Gold.

Other Dollar Values

Table with columns for Currency per U.S. Dollar, Currency per U.S. Dollar, and Currency per U.S. Dollar. Includes British pound, Swiss franc, Japanese yen, etc.

Interest Rates

Table with columns for Rate, Term, and Source. Includes Eurocurrency deposits, Key Money Rates, and Asian Dollar Deposits.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table with columns for Fund Name, Assets, and Yield. Includes Merrill Lynch Money Assets, etc.

Gold

Table with columns for Price, Change, and Source. Includes Gold prices in various locations.

For First Time, Nissan Fails to Sell U.S. Quota

With New Models Due to Arrive, Old Are Marked Down at Docks

By Lawrence M. Fisher... BENICIA, California — With a strong wind blowing off the Sacramento River, nearly 5,000 cars sat glinting in the sun here at Nissan Motor Corp. U.S.A.'s northern California port of entry. Gesturing toward the rows of new Nissans stretching to the water's edge, Phil Richtarz, a salesman from Santa Rosa, California, noted that they were all 1987 models and that the 1988s were coming soon.

That is had news for Nissan, which auto industry analysts say has been unable, for the first time, to sell out its import quota. With the strong yen and weak dollar driving prices upward by 25 percent in two years and the arrival of cheaper imports such as South Korea's Hyundai, selling Japanese cars has become a lot tougher.

So 30 northern California Nissan dealers organized a sale here, with 1,500 new cars available for sale directly off the company's docks. "Sales had slowed down, and they were looking for something to pump a little adrenaline," said Ed Herinckx, a spokesman for the dealers' association. He said it was the first time a Japanese manufacturer had opened its port facility for retail sales.

Analysts said the move reflected the slower sales and tougher competition faced by

SEC to Back Appeal in Texaco Case

With New Models Due to Arrive, Old Are Marked Down at Docks

By Lawrence M. Fisher... NEW YORK — The Securities and Exchange Commission said Monday that it would back the Texaco Supreme Court to hear a key aspect of Texaco Inc.'s appeal of the multimillion-dollar judgment it was ordered to pay Pennzoil Co.

The SEC said its general counsel, Daniel L. Goelzer, stated in a letter to Texaco dated June 26 that the commission would file a brief urging the court to review Texaco's contention that Pennzoil violated federal securities regulations in its agreement to merge with Getty Oil Co. in 1984.

Pennzoil's stock fell \$4 Monday on the New York Stock Exchange, to close at \$78.875, while Texaco gained \$1.625 cents, to \$39.50, after the move was made public. If the court decides to hear the appeal and Texaco's contention is upheld, a 1985 state jury award of more than \$10 billion to Pennzoil could be invalidated. Pennzoil contends that Texaco wrongly interfered with its Getty merger.

A Texaco spokesman said the brief was expected to be filed the week of July 20. Texaco asked the Texas Supreme Court on June 15 to overturn the judgment. A major point of the appeal was that Pennzoil forfeited its right to claim damages by violating securities laws in attempting to merge with Getty.

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Monday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the notetwice prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close

Table of NYSE closing prices for various stocks, including IBM, AT&T, and others.

Table of NYSE closing prices for various stocks, including General Electric, Ford, and others.

Table of NYSE closing prices for various stocks, including American Express, Coca-Cola, and others.

Table of NYSE closing prices for various stocks, including Johnson & Johnson, Pfizer, and others.

Table of NYSE closing prices for various stocks, including Merck, Amgen, and others.

Table of international stock prices for various countries and companies.

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Table of international stock prices for various countries and companies.

South Koreans Send Stock Market Soaring On Good Political News

SEOUL — South Korean stock prices recorded their largest rise for a single day Monday as investors jubilated over a decision by the ruling party to back democratic reforms, west on a buying spree.

Brokers said the rise was almost across the board, and they expected further gains over the next few days. "The market will go through the roof," said George Robinson, senior analyst with W. I. Carr in Seoul.

U.S. Announces Plans To Terminate Tax Treaty With Netherlands Antilles

WASHINGTON — The Treasury Department said Monday that the United States had decided to terminate a tax treaty with the Netherlands Antilles, a site that had become popular to float bonds.

The decision means the sale by U.S. parent companies of Eurobonds through Netherlands Antilles subsidiaries no longer will be free of the 30 percent U.S. withholding tax, the spokesman said.

Fiji Devalues Its Dollar by 18%

SUVVA, Fiji — The Fiji dollar was devalued Monday by 17.75 percent in a bid to stimulate the economy, affected by last month's coup.

A Reserve Bank statement said the devaluation was one of a number of measures required to maintain external financial stability. The Reserve Bank also imposed a ban on foreign investments by Fiji residents.

London Metals

Table of London metal prices for various commodities like gold, silver, and platinum.

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U.S. Treasuries

Table of U.S. Treasury bond yields for various maturities.

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Broken Hill Reports Fall in Earnings

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

MELBOURNE — Australia's largest company, Broken Hill Pty., announced Monday a fall in net profit of 17 percent to \$202 million Australian dollars (\$587.2 million) in the financial year ended May 31. It cited problems in its Australian-based steel industry and lower world oil prices.

The decline was sharper than analysts had predicted. BHP's sales rose a marginal 3 percent to 8.8 billion dollars in 1986-87.

Senior executives at BHP said failure to match last year's record profit would not delay plans to have the company's shares listed on stock exchanges in Switzerland, West Germany and Japan within 12 months. BHP shares are traded on the Australian, London and New Zealand stock exchanges. They were listed on the New York Stock Exchange in May.

Following aggressive international expansion in recent years, more than 20 percent of BHP's oil,

natural gas, mining and other interests are in North and South America and other countries outside Australia. But only about 10 percent of the shares are held by foreigners.

Brian T. Loton, BHP's managing director, acknowledged that the net profit attributable to shareholders before extraordinary items was "less than we had hoped for."

Most Australian analysts had projected the company's net profit between 850 million dollars and 950 million dollars.

Following the company's announcement, BHP shares closed on the Melbourne stock exchange at 9.70, eight cents down on the day but up from a low of 9.66.

Mr. Loton declined to make a profit forecast, but said he was optimistic that the company would do better than competitors in what he believed would be difficult trading conditions over the next 12 months.

Market analysts said they believed that BHP oil and steel earnings would show substantial im-

provement in the current year.

The company said net profit for the final quarter showed a 23 percent improvement over the corresponding period a year earlier because of a significantly improved result from the petroleum division.

But for the year, net profit before minority interests and extraordinary items declined in all three of the company's main activities: oil, steel and minerals production.

The most dramatic slump came in petroleum, where profit fell 43 percent to 288.9 million dollars.

Steel profit fell 21 percent to 200 million dollars while profits from sales of coal, iron ore, manganese, copper, gold and other minerals fell slightly to 329 million dollars.

Geoff E. Healey, BHP's executive general manager for finance, said problems associated with extensive commissioning of new plants in the steel division contributed to disruption of production last year, but have been corrected. Industrial disputes remained a matter of concern, he added.

GenCorp to Sell General Tire To Continental

AKRON, Ohio — Continental Gummi-Werke AG, West Germany's largest tire producer, has agreed to buy General Tire Inc. from GenCorp Inc. for \$650 million in cash, the companies announced Monday.

Continental will acquire General Tire, including its domestic and foreign operations, and GenCorp will retain liability for the medical benefits of General Tire employees who retired before Nov. 30, 1984.

The sale is expected to be completed before Nov. 1.

The purchase of General Tire continues a drive by Continental, based in Hannover, to expand away from the saturated European market. Continental said early in June that it would make an offer for General Tire.

Allied-Signal Inc. and Schlumberger Ltd. said Schlumberger had acquired Allied-Signal's Neptune International unit in Atlanta, Georgia, for an undisclosed sum.

Allied-Signal said Neptune produces water meters and flow-measurement equipment, with sales last year of \$80 million.

Brent Walker Group PLC said it had agreed to buy the group of companies comprising Lonrho PLC's Metropole Casinos division, together with a freehold in central London, for £121.55 million (\$195 million). Payment will be in cash on completion except for £3 million payable on Dec. 1, 1988.

Dumetz Investments Inc. has bought 536,534 common shares of United Westburne Industries Ltd., or 91 percent of the total, after its offer for all the stock at 25 Canadian dollars (\$18.80) a share. Dumetz is 70 percent owned by the French construction concern Dumetz SA and 30 percent by Unicorp Canada Corp., which has energy and real estate operations.

Fernesta AB: A government prosecutor has dropped an investigation into allegations that Fer-

menta's former president, Refaat el-Sayed, traded shares in the company on the basis of insider information. Torsten Wolff, the prosecutor, will not bring criminal charges against Mr. Sayed in relation to the stock transaction in January 1986.

Kobe Steel Ltd. said it had agreed to supply technology to manufacture thin-walled copper tubing used in air conditioners and refrigeration units to Halstead Industries Inc. of Pennsylvania. The two companies are studying joint partial production of Kobe's thin-walled copper tubing in the United States.

Lyonnais des Eaux & de l'Éclairage, the French water and cable group, and New World Development Co. of Hong Kong have taken a 38 percent stake in the Macao electricity production and distribution company, Companhia de Electricidade de Macau. The stake was acquired by a joint subsidiary of Lyonnais and New World.

Mazda Motor Corp. has signed an agreement to import coal from Coaltek Pty. of Australia through

Sumitomo Corp. Mazda will annually import 144,000 metric tons (158 short tons) of Australian coal worth about 9 billion yen (64 million).

Olivetti SpA is in contact with Telerate Inc. of the United States and other groups with a view to strengthening its economic news agency business. Radiocor, an Olivetti spokesman said. No accord had been reached, he said. He declined to identify the other companies.

Rizzoli Editori SpA, the Italian publishing company, has signed a share-swap agreement with the French groups Hachette SA and Publications Filipacchi. Hachette will acquire a 10 percent stake in Rcs Editori. Rcs Editori will take a 12.5 percent stake in the Hachette

subsidiary, Fep, and a 5 percent stake in Publications Filipacchi.

Sumitomo Metal Industries Ltd. said it had set up a joint venture in Los Angeles with Baker Oil Tools Inc. to manufacture and market insulated steel pipes for enhanced oil recovery. The new company, Baker SMI Thermal Systems, will be owned equally by the two companies. Estimated earnings in the first year were \$6 million.

WPP Group PLC, which last week gained agreement on its bid for JWT Group Inc., said it would raise its planned rights issue to raise £215 million (\$340 million) instead of £177 million to finance the transaction. The two groups agreed to merge after WPP raised its price to \$55.50 a share from \$45, valuing JWT at \$566 million.

Under New Rules, First Chicago to Buy 35% of Wood Gundy

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TORONTO — On the eve of regulation of the Ontario securities industry, First Chicago Corp. said Monday that it would purchase a 35 percent interest in Wood Gundy Inc. for 271 million Canadian dollars (\$203 million).

The capital infusion would make Wood Gundy Canada's largest investment dealer.

The agreement is possible under new rules that go into effect Tuesday, allowing the purchase of up to 10 percent of a securities dealer in

the province of Ontario by a foreign interest.

Wood Gundy's chairman, Ted Medland, said First Chicago, which is the 11th-largest U.S. bank holding company, separately would invest around \$11.3 million for a 35 percent interest in a new merchant banking and venture capital business to which Wood Gundy will contribute \$22.5 million.

Wood Gundy employees will hold the remaining 65 percent of the new concern.

The companies said they signed an agreement in principle.

Mr. Medland said First Chicago would receive the 35 percent interest in Wood Gundy in newly issued treasury securities.

The transaction is expected to be completed by Sept. 30 and is subject to Canadian and U.S. regulatory approval.

Mr. Medland said the investment would increase Wood Gundy's shareholder capital to more than \$300 million.

The agreements would permit the companies to deliver capital

markets products and services to each other's customers, both companies said.

The transactions will be carried out through First National Bank of Chicago (Canada), a subsidiary of First Chicago Corp., the 11th-largest bank holding company in the United States, with assets of \$40.1 billion.

First Chicago said the investment in Wood Gundy permitted it to consolidate and enhance its position in Canada and internationally and provided the basis for growth.

(UPI, Reuters)

U.K. Mergers Will Alter Face of U.S. Advertising

By Geraldine Fabrikant
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The state of British takeovers of American advertising agencies will have a much greater impact on the way the agencies do business than on the content of their ads, according to industry analysts.

David Liebowitz, a senior vice president at American Securities, said: "I have no reason to believe there will be any dramatic changes. So far in terms of ad content we have not seen any new trend developing."

But after JWT Group's agreement last Friday to accept a sweetened bid from a British marketing group, WPP Group PLC, the analysts say they believe the acquisition wave is far from over.

Saatchi & Saatchi Co. of Britain has already acquired Ted Bates Worldwide, Compton Advertising, Backer & Spielvogel and DFS-Dorland Worldwide (previously Dancer Fitzgerald Sample and Dorland Advertising). WCRS Group, another British agency, bought Della Femina, Travisano & Partners and HBM-Creamer & Partners. Another, Boase Massimi Pollitt Partnership, bought Ammirati & Paris.

According to the analysts, the British have three important reasons for their U.S. foray. First, the recent decline in the value of the dollar enables the British to make

their U.S. investments at relatively low prices.

Second, said Edward Meyer, chairman of Grey Advertising, a British company can take good will — the excess of the purchase price over the acquired company's book value — off its balance sheet immediately, whereas a U.S. company is required to write it off against earnings for up to 40 years. Thus an acquisition does not diminish a British buyer's profits.

Last, the multiples for advertising agencies overseas tend to be higher outside the United States, so that an acquisition of a U.S. agency does less harm to a foreign acquirer's price-earnings ratio, the price of its stock divided by its earnings per share.


The biggest concern expressed by Mr. Liebowitz and others is the turmoil created by the consolidation in the business.

One benefit, Mr. Liebowitz said, is that clients of multinational agencies may get a broader range of services.

But Mr. Meyer said: "What will change things is if companies get bought out at high prices and become cash-flow driven. Then the first new client will be the bank."

Some clients have already left merged agencies. Colgate-Palmolive Co. and Warner-Lambert Co., for example, quit Ted Bates after it became part of the Saatchi empire.

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The Journal of Commerce (New York)

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Mitsubishi, Cat Set Joint Venture

Agence France-Press

TOKYO — Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd. said Monday that it would set up a joint venture with Caterpillar Inc. on Wednesday to produce construction machinery in Japan.

Mitsubishi, the largest Japanese manufacturer of heavy machinery, said the joint venture, Shin Caterpillar Mitsubishi Ltd., would be capitalized at 23.1 billion yen (\$148 million).

The new company, to be based in Sagamihara, southwest of Tokyo, will aim for annual sales of 300 billion yen by fiscal 1990, Mitsubishi added.

Willis Faber to Acquire Stewart Wrightson

Reuters

LONDON — Willis Faber PLC is making a £302.6 million (\$485 million) offer for the insurance broker Stewart Wrightson PLC, the companies announced Monday in a joint statement.

The offer would be on the basis of three Willis Faber shares for every two in Stewart Wrightson, valuing each Stewart share at about 65.5 pence.

Shares of both companies were suspended Friday on the London Stock Exchange.

Stewart Wrightson shares rose to 576 pence after the opening on Monday from a suspension price of 499 pence.

Willis Faber shares were suspended at 437 pence. When trading

resisted they dropped sharply to 393 pence.

Willis already owns 2.05 million shares, or 4.62 percent, and has received acceptances from Stewart's directors for a further 247,469 shares.

Full acceptance of the offer would involve the issue of 66.2 million new Willis shares, or 28.2 percent of the enlarged total.

Willis Faber is a holding company whose subsidiaries engage in international insurance and reinsurance broking and act as underwriting agents for insurance companies and for members at Lloyd's of London.

The companies said the proposed merger would bring together businesses that were largely complementary. They said the combination would permit more effective competition worldwide and would enhance service to clients.

The two companies said the merger would allow significant opportunities for growth in brokerage income and considerable scope for improved operating efficiency.


Mazda Signs Coal Agreement

Reuters

TOKYO — Mazda Motor Corp. said Monday that it had signed an agreement to import coal from Coaltek Pty. of Australia through Sumitomo Corp. Mazda will import 144,000 metric tons (158 short tons) of Australian coal each year worth about 9 billion yen (\$64 million).

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Monday's Closing. Tables include the nationwide prices on the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press. Lists include 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld. P/E, and various stock symbols like A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

Continuation of Monday's Closing stock prices, including various international and domestic equities, with columns for High/Low, Div. Yld. P/E, and stock symbols.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 29th June 1987. Advertisement section listing various fund categories such as AL-AMAL GROUP, INTERNATIONAL FUNDS, and various regional funds.

Continuation of fund listings and other financial data, including various international fund categories and their performance metrics.

Floating-Rate Notes

Table of Floating-Rate Notes with columns for currency (Dollars, Pounds Sterling, Deutsche Marks), issuer names, and interest rates.

FOREIGN & COLONIAL RESERVE ASSET FUNDS

Table listing Foreign & Colonial Reserve Asset Funds with columns for fund names, currencies, and asset values.

Handwritten signature or note: J. J. ...

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Steady, Pound Slips in Sell-Off

NEW YORK — The dollar edged higher Monday in very quiet, thin trading with market participants forecasting a continuation of the current narrow range.

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Currency, Bid, Ask, and Source. Includes Deutsche mark, French franc, and Swiss franc.

The dollar also gained on the pound in London, which closed at \$1.6005, compared with \$1.6110.

Bank of France Reduces 2 Key Interest Rates

PARIS — The Bank of France on Monday cut two key interest rates by a quarter of a percentage point, a spokesman for the central bank said.

MCI: The Long-Distance Second Is Trying to Hold the Line Against US Sprint

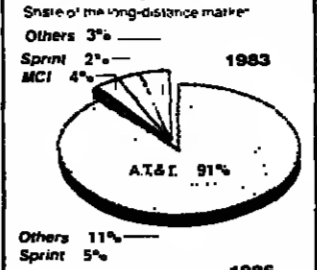
(Continued from first finance page) fight for large business customers that generate most long-distance revenue. AT&T still has by far the largest piece of the long-distance market, with about 76 percent.

But the company's days of dazzling growth are over. "They are making a difficult transition from growth-oriented market share to a cash flow and profit-driven company, and that has got to be a painful process for management," he said.

"As good an opening guy as MCI is going to get," and the executive vice president, H. Brian Thompson, a former McKinsey & Co. consultant and a top-notch strategic thinker.

On the company side of the equation, MCI cut its work force by 16 percent last year — down to 13,700 — to trim costs. About 20 percent of the crew were employees of Satellite Business Systems, a business communications company that was purchased from IBM in exchange for a 16.7 percent stake in MCI, estimates Mr. Roberts, MCI's president.

A.T. & T. Still Holds a Big Lead in Long-Distance



In the race for No. 2 position, Sprint looks awfully good.

successful, Mr. Morris said. "The way that they have been attempting to achieve it is to just keep hammering away at the market," he said.

High-Flying Markets Worry Bank of Japan

TOKYO — The Bank of Japan is increasingly worried that high-flying financial markets will crash, sources at the bank said Monday.

Such a possibility has been heightened by what the bank sees as excessive speculation in stock, bond and land prices.

OPEC: Oil Prices Rise

(Continued from first finance page) display solidarity to world oil markets and keep prices high.

Bank of Japan

product, the Bank of Japan said in its report.

Mr. McGowan

Mr. McGowan was known as "Mr. Outside," a hard-nosed entrepreneur and visionary who fought for MCI in Washington and in the courts, while Mr. Wright was "Mr. Inside," a manager good at motivating the troops, he said.

Mr. Wright

Mr. Wright estimates that MCI pays half its revenue to local telephone companies for vital connections to their networks, while the regional companies make profits hand over fist, he said.

Mr. Roberts

Mr. Roberts, the company, which has about 1 million business customers, wants to expand the services it offers large accounts.

Monday's OTC Prices NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press.

Table of OTC prices for various stocks, including A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

Table of stock prices for various companies, including A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

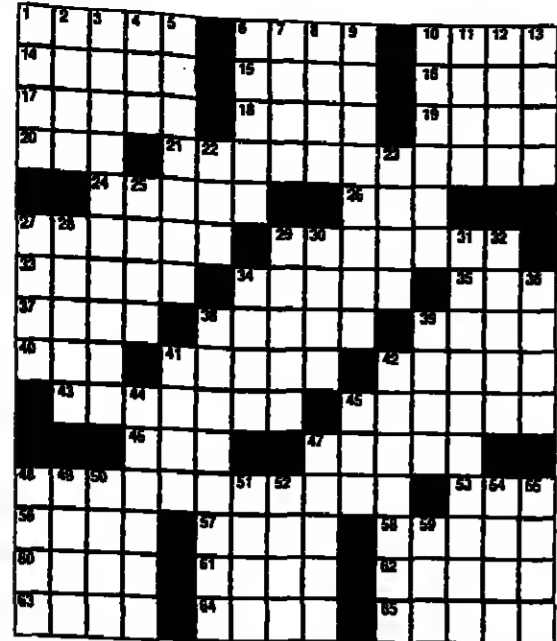
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Vertical text on the right edge of the page, possibly a page number or reference.



ACROSS

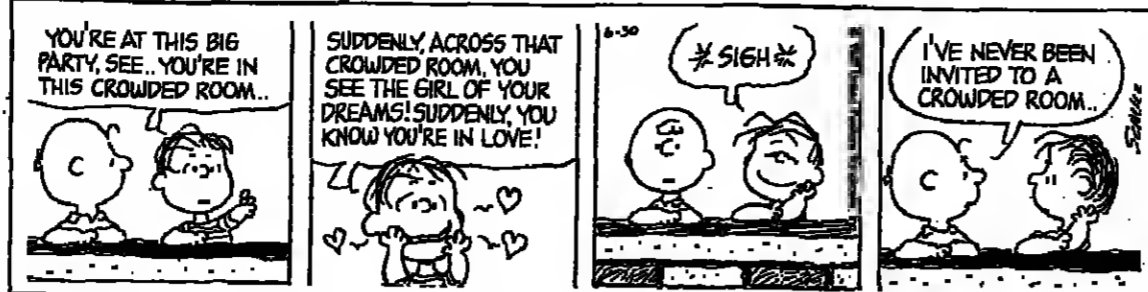
1 Part of an M.O.
8 Seal
10 Coin of Colombia
14 Mistreat
15 Gigantic
16 Bakery worker
17 Casino game
18 Like some vaccines
19 City in Rumania
20 "— here!"
21 The Scooter
24 Cut wool
26 Uters in Br'er Fox jargon
27 Canopy
28 Tried again
33 Place for a watch
34 Salad ingredients, for short
35 N.A.C.P., e.g.
37 Eye parts
38 What fielders shag
39 A Met star in 1969
40 Anne de Beaupre
41 Punitary, e.g.
42 Baseballer's shoe part
43 Soon, to Sponser
45 What Bernhard trod
46 Morning lawn sight

DOWN

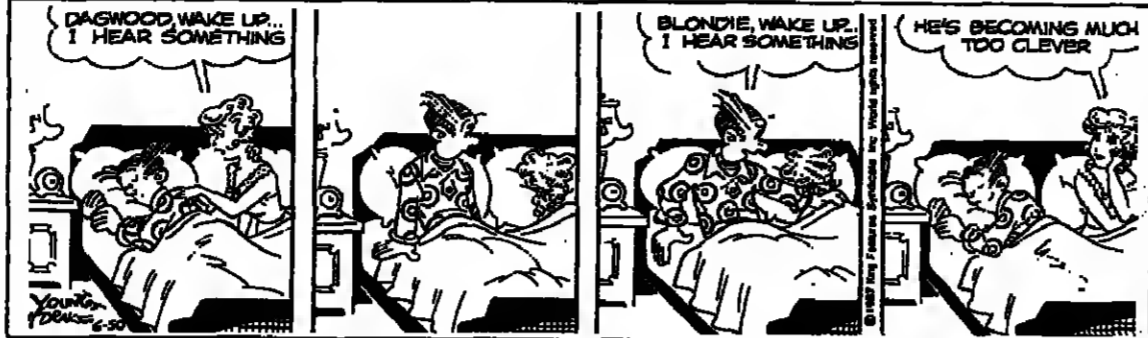
1 Charts
2 Orchestral member
3 A teamate of
4 Across
5 Employ
6 Eve's tempter
8 Loft group
7 Fling
8 Calling agent
9 Chow chow
10 Public square, in Torino
11 Neutral color
12 Stock-exchange position
13 Church calendar
14 An artful Dodger
15 Athos, to Porthos
16 He played Pierce
17 Author Jaffe
18 Lecher's look with "out"
19 Jannings of filmdom
20 Banal
21 Give temporarily
24 Some June heroes
25 Dolts
22 Crime
23 Snorer's letters
24 Villain's greeting
25 Role-making tools
26 Pen
28 Repentant
29 Supplemented, with "out"
31 Mantle teammate
32 Terrors
34 Auel's "The — of the Cave Bear"
36 Understands
38 Blossomed
39 Jai
41 Kind of club that might give hits
42 Mrs. King
44 Famous Confessor
45 Steinbeck's erratic vehicle
47 Rings out
48 Growl
49 Robert —
50 Actress Barbara
51 Capital of Italia
52 Writer
54 Measure out
55 Bad day for Caesar
58 D.C. agency.

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PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



DENNIS THE MENACE



"HOW COME YOUR T-SHIRT DOESN'T SAY ANYTHING? DID YOU ERASE IT?"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SELOU
RETIG
DIEPT
RUMMUR

Answer here: " " " " (Answers tomorrow)

WEATHER

Table with weather forecasts for Europe, Asia, Latin America, North America, Middle East, and Oceania. Columns include location, high, low, and other weather indicators.

World Stock Markets

Table showing closing prices in local currencies for various stock markets including Amsterdam, London, Frankfurt, Zurich, Tokyo, and others.

BOOKS

THE BURGER YEARS: Rights and Wrongs in the Supreme Court 1969-1986. Edited with an introduction by Herman Schwartz. 293 pages. \$22.95. Viking/Elizabeth Sifton Books, 40 West 23d Street, New York, N. Y. 10010.

Reviewed by Edwin M. Yoder. THE prevailing view in 1969, a view feared by some and applauded by many, was that the creators of the Burger court — Richard Nixon and his attorney general, John Mitchell — wanted the court to wage judicial counter-insurgency. That the Burger court defied such expectations and instead carved an independent niche, often unrelated to the Warren court legacy it was supposed to attack, is the undoubted fact of 1987.

court more often wrong than right. It is charged, for instance, with constricting access to the courts, diluting the antitrust law, and in various ways eroding the protections of the Bill of Rights. But even when artfully attacked, jurisprudential theory, ethically ennobled, categories are unsatisfactory for analyzing Supreme Court work. This is especially true of the Burger court, whose overall record is nothing if not pragmatic.

This political advocacy dressed as judicial analysis produces a collection that is perhaps longer on complaint than seems strictly justified. There are exceptions, but in general the finding is that, when the Burger court did address the issues agitated by Nixon in the 1968 campaign, it retreated from the Warren court's positions, though not so far as liberals feared.

Solution to Previous Puzzle. DOGS AS IF CORER ARIA GIDE LEONE WALLPAPER AROEN SLATED AMIN ERA SWIMMINGPOOL PAT ERIE USA ABATE DNAS RARA TUAGATA RECEDES STOP RGVP REINS ESE IAGO TON STORMWINDOWS AML ISNT ONAGER DECAL LANDSCAPE ATALE AGRAS KLEEK TAIRIS YEIAS SEEK

In one of the more original contributions, Denniston argues that in press law the Sullivan libel precedent of 1964 led toward a sort of trap. The "malice" test, which emphasized the journalist's state of mind at the time the defamatory occurred, has been held to permit various intrusive inspections of the thoughts, files and working notes of reporters and editors. Denniston leaves us with a question mark as to where the Sullivan doctrine is taking us.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne. VIVEK Rao, a junior at Gateway Senior High School in Moraville, Pennsylvania, has won the National High School Championship in Plunkett, Virginia. Rao considers his best game of the tournament to be his fifth-round positional defeat of James Schuyler of Hastings-on-Hudson, New York.

CHESS

Chess board diagram showing a game position after 14 moves. The board is labeled with algebraic notation (e.g., e4, d5, c6, b7, a8).

Table of stock market data for Toronto, including Canadian stocks and high/low/close prices for various companies.

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom of the page.

SPORTS

Navratilova Rolls On; Mecir and Mayotte Out



Pam Shriver: "Sooner or later, I'll be ready to make a splash."

WIMBLEDON, England — Martina Navratilova, looking for new life at 30, advanced to the fourth round Monday at the suddenly sunny Wimbledon tennis tournament.

Bates, the last British player in either singles final, 7-6; 7-5; 7-6. The second week of the grass-court grand slam tournament opened under decidedly different conditions than the first.

Three Observers Are Part of Wimbledon's Tradition

By John Feinstein

WIMBLEDON, England — Late last Thursday afternoon Ivan Lendl was on Center Court, fighting for his life against one Paolo Canne, a player known to dozens of people in the tennis world.

Lendl grimaced, swiped at the wet grass with his racket, argued with the chair umpire. Above the court, in the BBC broadcast booth, Dan Maskell let the camera do its work.

Maskell is a man of few words, none of them wasted. He is as much a part of Wimbledon's tradition as the grass courts, the Royal Box or Center Court.

This is Maskell's 59th Wimbledon — since the birth of Bud Collins, the voice of American tennis, Maskell, 79, has not missed a day of play here. When Ted Tintling, 77, celebrated his 60th year at Wimbledon last week, Maskell was impressed.

Among them, Maskell, Tintling and Collins have seen 135 Wimbledon players (Collins, at 58 the baby of the group, first came to Wimbledon as a spectator in 1959). Players, even great ones, come and go.

They have a number of things in common — remarkable memories, a penchant for story-telling, generous natures and strong backgrounds as players.

Above all, they share an abiding love for tennis. Tintling may have expressed it best for all three. "There are no three words in the English language that give me more pleasure," he said, "than getting into a car in the morning and saying, 'To Wimbledon then.' As long as I can do that, life is worth living."

Maskell was born in London near the venerable Queens Club. He was 14 when his father arranged for him to become a ballboy there.

Maskell is a big fan of Americans. "One thing I think people here fail to understand is the importance of Americans to Wimbledon," Maskell said. "If not for the Americans

sending their best players here year after year, Wimbledon simply would not be Wimbledon."

After the war and a stint in the Air Force, Maskell returned to Wimbledon. He retired as pro in 1955, and four years earlier had started a career as a commentator for the BBC.

"People don't understand that Bud has to be entertaining on the air," said Maskell. "That's the way American television is. I'm not paid to entertain. I'm paid to try to make the tennis a little more understandable."

Last week, on his birthday, Tintling was approached by Martina Navratilova, Chris Evert and Pam Shriver. They had with them a certificate, signed by 23 people, for a round-the-world trip aboard a Concorde.

A man of many words, Tintling was almost speechless. "I'll never use it of course," he said. "But I'll go into my

"There are no three words in the English language that give me more pleasure than getting into a car in the morning and saying, 'To Wimbledon then.' As long as I can do that, life is worth living."

— Ted Tintling

collection of tennis memorabilia." That night in his hotel room he wrote 23 thank-you notes.

Tintling believes in doing the right thing, but he has landed in hot water for being outspoken, for creating Gussie Moran's famous lace panties and for being himself.

It is impossible not to notice Tintling. He is 6-foot-4 (1.93 meters) and has an egg-shaped bald head. He wears a diamond earring in his left ear. His taste in clothes runs to pinks and maroons and bright white. He is decidedly British and decidedly un-British.

"I love stars and I love stardom," he said. "I think the English as a people shy away from stardom, but I don't. I like stars to be nicely behaved, after all, we aren't looking for the girl next door in our stars, are we?"

Tintling began working at Wimbledon in 1927, first as an umpire, then counting the day's take each evening. He worked at Wimbledon until he became an unpaid guest because of the uproar Moran's lace panties caused in 1949.

He was brought back in 1981 as a liaison between the club and players, as well as the press. He was made an honorary member in 1983 for helping repair relations between John McEnroe and the club.

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Sunday's Major League Line Scores

Table showing Major League Line Scores for Sunday's games, including teams like Oakland, Cleveland, and Toronto.

Major League Standings

Table showing Major League Standings for the American League and National League, including teams like Toronto, New York, and Boston.

Golf

Table showing Golf scores for the Greater Hartford Open, listing players like Paul Azinger and scores.

Football

Table showing CFL Standings for Eastern and Western Divisions, listing teams like Montreal and scores.

Tennis

Wimbledon Results

Table showing Wimbledon Results for Men's Singles and Women's Singles, listing players like Mats Wilander and Martina Navratilova.

Transition

Table showing Baseball transitions, listing names and roles of various players and coaches.

Angels Rack Up 7th Straight Victory As Six Homers Rout White Sox, 13-3

Angels Rack Up 7th Straight Victory As Six Homers Rout White Sox, 13-3

CHICAGO — Wally Joyner of the California Angels hit two home runs to lead a club record-tying assault of six home runs, and then emphatically with "slump-ridden Chicago."

"We were where the White Sox are four weeks ago when we lost nine straight," Joyner said after the game.

Angels pounded the White Sox, 13-3, Sunday for their seventh straight victory. "We went through it and we got ours out of the way early," said Joyner. "Every club goes through it."

Brian Downing opened the game with his 17th home run of the year. Devon White, George Hendrick and Ruppert Jones also added to the barrage.

The seven-game winning streak is California's longest since last August; the Angels' 6-0 start on the current road trip matches their best start away from home since they won six straight in April of 1979.

The White Sox are ice-cold, having lost four straight and 22 of their last 27 games. Manager Jim Fregosi refrained from knocking his players.

"It's easy to kick 'em now," he said. "This is a tough thing for them to go through and a tough thing for me to go through. We've just got to battle it out."

Hendrick and Jones hit pinch home runs, tying a major league record. It was the 34th time a team has produced two pinch home runs in one game.

Royals 11, Mariners 3: In Kansas City, Missouri, George Brett drove in three runs with three hits to help Mark Gubicza to his third straight complete-game victory.

Rangers 6, Twins 3: In Arlington, Texas, Oddie McDowell broke a four-inning tie with a two-run homer and Jose Guzman pitched seven-hit ball over 7 1/2 innings as Texas beat Minnesota to complete a four-game sweep.

Brewers 11, Blue Jays 5: In Milwaukee, Robin Yount and Cecil Cooper each drove in three runs, and winner Teddy Higuera racked up a career-high 13 strikeouts en route to his first victory since June 4. Higuera had won only once in his 12 previous starts.

Dodgers 4, Reds 2: In the National League, in Los Angeles, Pedro Guerrero's two-run homer capped a four-run sixth, and Fernando Valenzuela struck out seven and walked one in registering his sixth complete game of 1987. The Dodgers won for the fifth time in six games.

Cardinals 7, Expos 6: In Montreal, Ozzie Smith, who had failed in a similar situation in the ninth, delivered an 11th-inning suicide squeeze hit that scored Curt Ford and gave St. Louis its victory. Ford opened the inning with a bloop double off Jeff Parrett and moved to third in Vance Coleman's sacrifice.

Giants 8, Astros 4: In San Francisco, pinch-hitter Harry Spilman hit a three-run home run and Will Clark homered and drove in three runs as the Giants downed Houston. San Francisco has 14 home runs in its last four games.

Azinger Scrambles to 1-Stroke Victory in U.S. Golf

CROMWELL, Connecticut — Paul Azinger shot a scrambling 1-over-par 72 Sunday to hold on and win the Greater Hartford Open golf tournament by one shot.

Unlike his third-round 63, Azinger needed to work hard to finish at 15-under 269, tying Peter Jacobsen and Mac O'Grady for the 72-hole record on the par-71, 6,786-yard Tournament Players Club course.

Dan Forsman, who shot a 67, and Wayne Levi (a closing 70) couldn't make up the necessary ground and fell one stroke short. Gene Sauers (70) and tied for fourth place with Lee Trevino, who finished with a 66. Doug Tewell, with a 69, and John Inman, with a 70, were next.

"With a three-shot lead at the start of the day, I really felt a little defensive, like the other guys really had to come and get it," said Azinger.

"I didn't hit well at all. Every day is different — it always feels a little bit different, especially when there's a lot of pressure on."

The victory made Azinger the first three-tournament winner on the 1987 PGA tour. Scott Simpson and Corey Pavin, neither of whom played here, both have two victories.

Azinger had won the Phoenix Open and the Las Vegas Invitational, but had not finished higher than 25th since the latter tournament (he missed the cut in the previous week's U.S. Open). The \$126,000 winner's check brought Azinger's earnings for the year to \$576,462, tops on the tour.

His final round included one birdie and two bogeys. Azinger missed a 6-foot (1.82-meter) putt on the 12th hole, but birdied the 13th. He drove poorly on the par-3 17th and put his second shot over the green, but chipped back to within two feet and salvaged a bogey.

His drive on No. 18 went well to the right, but the ball bounced back out of the crowd and into the fairway. He hit his second shot to the fringe of the green and then putted seven feet past the cup.

But he made the putt to win. Said Azinger: "I was incredibly lucky."



Paul Azinger, working his way through trouble: "Every day is different."



Jim Rice, sliding past Mark Salas with a fourth-inning run that helped Boston salvage the finale of a three-game set in New York.

in three runs with three hits to help Mark Gubicza to his third straight complete-game victory. Gubicza's string of 19 straight scoreless innings ended when Seattle scored twice in the fourth. A two-run homer by Bo Jackson capped a six-

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Major League Standings (continued) showing Western Division and National League scores.

Major League Standings (continued) showing National League scores.

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Major League Standings (continued) showing National League scores.

ART BUCHWALD Graduate Dishwashing

WASHINGTON — Most commencement speakers...

WASHINGTON — The first time he was detained in prison...



Art Buchwald

Tales of Detention in South Africa

By Carla Hall Washington Post Service... WASHINGTON — The first time he was detained in prison...



From left, witnesses William Tshabalala, Pole Nape and Patrick Makhoba.

was detained for five months... "Our government promotes the idea that people who are detained are involved in rioting, burning...

hardly as innocent to the ways of life in South African townships. When the police swooped down on his school, he was already carrying his toothbrush...

He was small with a sprinkling of freckles over his nose. But he was

PEOPLE

Jim and Tammy Bakker Plan Public Appearance

Jim and Tammy Bakker plan to make a public appearance at Gatlinburg, Tenn. after signing a PFL...

The British millionaire (soon Richard Branson, 46-year-old founder of Virgin Records and Virgin Atlantic Airlines...

Snow White got a star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame during a ceremony honoring her 50-year career...

Leonard Bernstein was awarded the 73rd gold medal of Britain's Royal Philharmonic Society...

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